

Migration Wall Hanging Instructions

[Click here for the full size, printable pattern](#)

Supplies you will need:

Fabric:	
	One yard of light painted or print fabric for sky and quilt back.
	One half yard (or fat quarter) of dark painted or print fabric for the border
	One half yard of black fabric for the appliquéd birds and the binding.
<p>Fabrics in at least two different color gradations. When this pattern was originally published, Caryl hand-dyed fabrics in eight shade color gradations, and the numbers on the pattern correspond to these fabrics. You may substitute your own gradations, and you may use fewer colors in your gradations. For rainbow colors, we recommend fabrics from Caryl's "Gradations" collection for Benartex (Style 2046). 1/4 yard each of: #53 Lapis Sunshine #63 Fuchsia Sunshine #56 Lapis Fuchsia </p>	
Other Supplies and Tools:	
	18" x 24" piece of freezer paper
	One half yard of "Wonder-Under" or other fusible web bonded to release paper.
	Thread: Medium Grey (for paper piecing), Black (light weight thread for appliquéing birds), Clear mono-filament (Superior Mono-Poly is recommended). You will also need additional thread colors of your choice for quilting.
	Sharp scissors for cutting fabric and paper
	Sewing machine with adjustable zigzag
	Optional light box
	Scotch tape or glue stick
	Starch and cotton swab

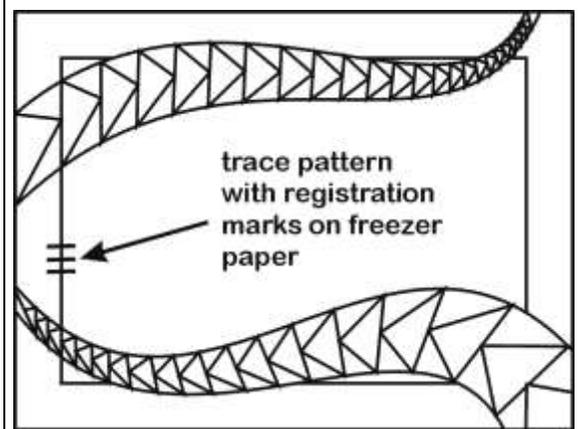
Preparing your pattern:

Lay freezer paper (shiny side down) over the large paper pattern. With pencil or fine point marker, trace all templates except the birds on the dull side of your freezer paper.

Be sure to include the registration marks that cross the lines between the templates. You will need them for lining up your pieces after they have been cut apart.

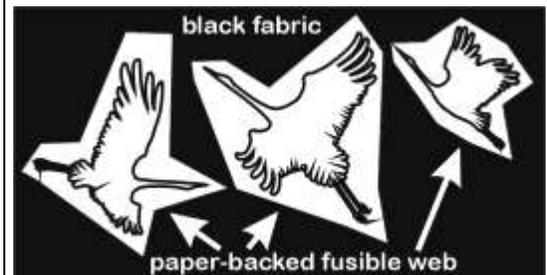
The letters and numbers in the triangles are guides for the color gradations used in the cover illustration. You do not necessarily need to transfer these numbers to your freezer paper.

NOTE: The design you draw will be a mirror image of the finished quilt.



Lay Wonder-Under (paper side up) over the bird patterns. Trace each bird with a fine point marker or pencil. Cut around each bird outside the lines. Fuse the bird drawings to black fabric. With sharp scissors, carefully cut out each bird along the lines.

The remaining black fabric will be used for binding.



Color Note: You will get the best results from your color gradations if you start with the lightest shade of one gradation and the darkest shade of the second gradation. Always continue to use your gradations in order. If you run out of colors before you reach the end of your template, just continue using your gradation in reverse order.

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Luminosity occurs when the colors/values are arranged light-dark-dark-light or dark-light-light-dark.

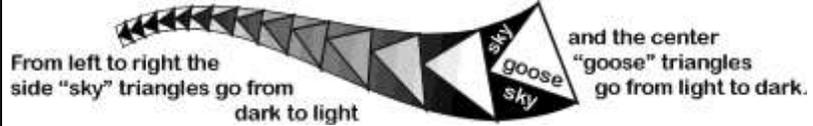


[Click here to see some of the color choices used by Caryl in her Migration quilts.](#)

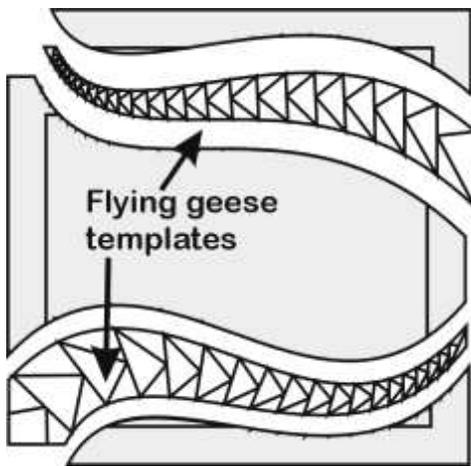
General directions for piecing flying geese in a curve

Beautiful, results can be achieved with almost any two gradations, especially if the colors graduate from light to dark, as well as from color to color.

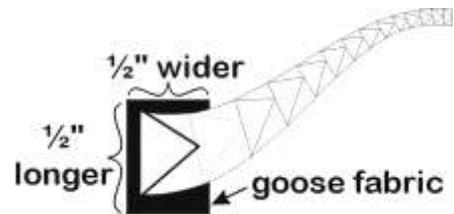
Select fabrics for your "geese" (center triangles) and "sky" (side triangles).



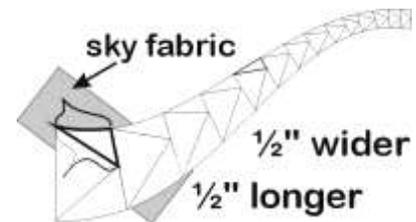
Cut out the "flying geese" templates, being careful to preserve the surrounding templates. Just cut along the long curved lines. Do not cut out the individual triangles.



From your "goose" fabrics, cut strips or rectangles at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider and longer than the "goose" triangles.

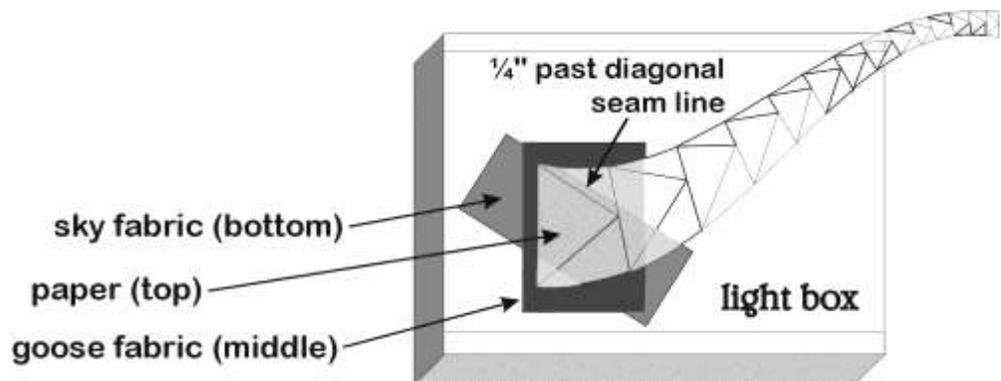


From your "sky" fabrics cut strips or rectangles at least $\frac{1}{2}$ " wider and longer than the "sky" triangles.



Paper Piecing Note: There are many different methods of paper piecing, and if you already have a method that works well for you, continue to use it. The method illustrated here is the one that has worked the best for me.

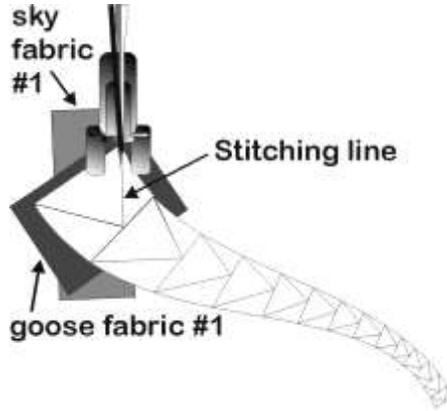
Lay goose triangle #1 on top of goose fabric #1 (Shiny side of freezer paper to the wrong side of fabric). Be sure that the edge of goose fabric #1 extends at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the "nose" point of the triangle and the edges of the paper. Slide your iron over the freezer paper to adhere it to the goose fabric. Using a light box or a window, align sky fabric #1 under goose triangle #1 and goose fabric #1.



Be sure the edge is a quarter inch past one of the two diagonal side lines (sewing lines) of the triangle. Right sides of your fabrics should be together.

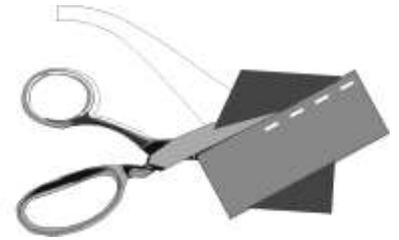
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Using an open-toed embroidery foot or other foot that allows you to see the pencil line, sew on the line. Be sure to use very small stitches to thoroughly perforate the paper.



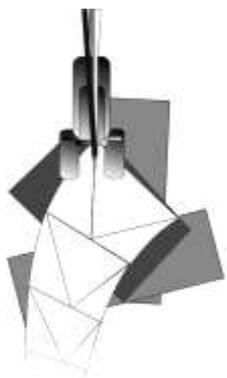
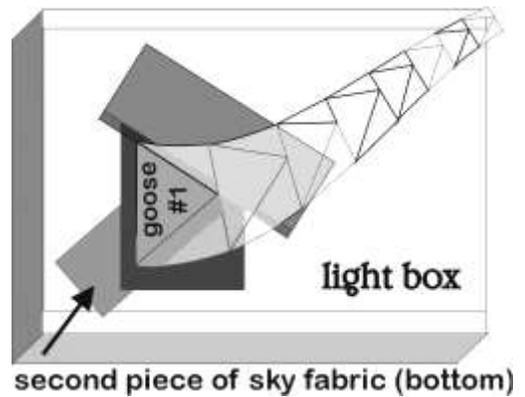
Begin stitching in the seam allowance least $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge of the paper and stitch 1-2 stitches past the "nose" of the "goose" triangle.

Turn over the template and trim the seam allowance to approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the line of stitching.



Fold back and iron the seam as flat as possible. Use a steam iron, and iron aggressively.

On the light box, align a second piece of sky fabric #1 (right sides together) under Goose #1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the second diagonal sewing line of goose #1.

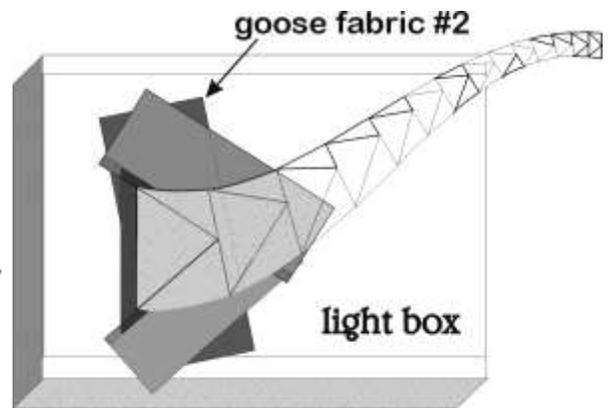


Sew on the second diagonal line.

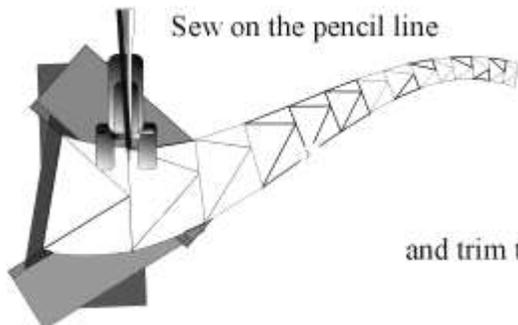
Trim the second seam allowance to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the seam.



Turn and iron from the fabric side.



Place goose fabric #2 under goose #1 and $\frac{1}{4}$ " past the pencil line.

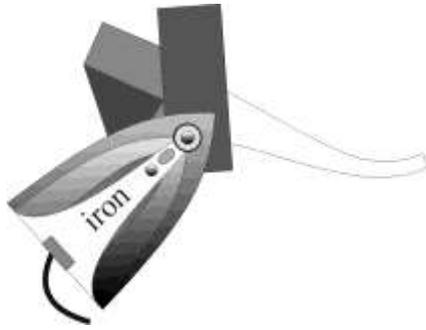


Sew on the pencil line

and trim the seam allowance



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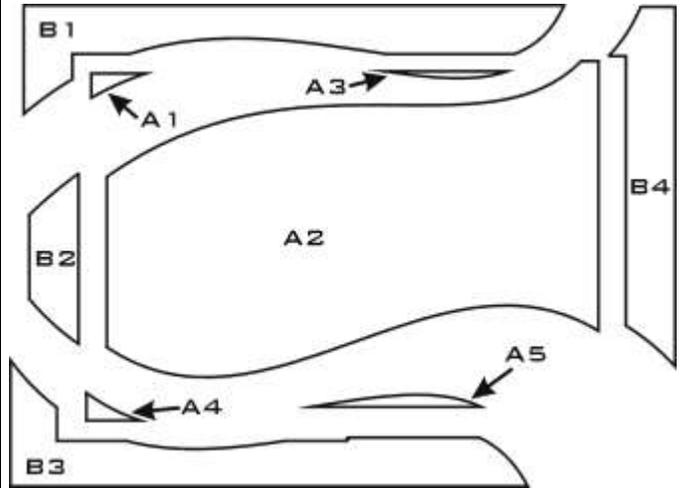


Fold back and iron the seam as flat as possible.

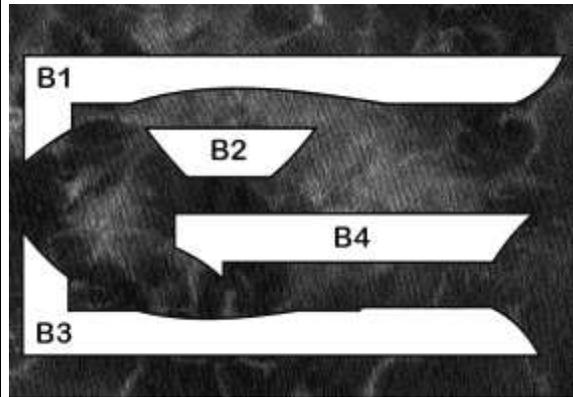
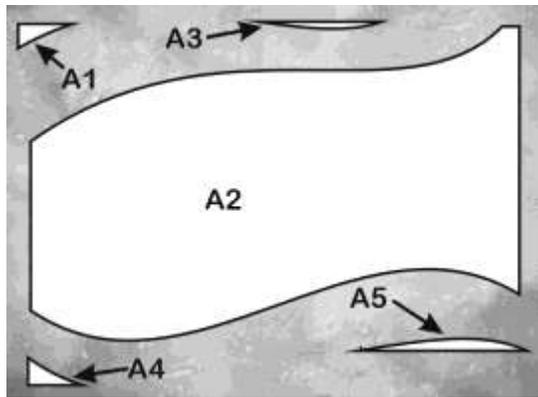
Repeat the previous steps until you have sewn on all the pencil lines.

Trim fabric to ¼" from the edge of the paper template on all sides.

When both templates of flying geese are complete, cut apart your remaining templates.

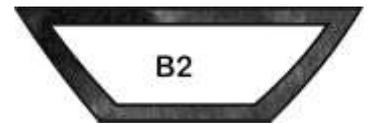


Lay the five "A" templates shiny side down on the back of your light sky fabric.
Lay the four "B" templates shiny side down on the back of your dark border fabric.
Run a hot iron over the paper side of the templates to temporarily adhere them to the fabric.



Cut around each template a ¼" inch outside the edge of the paper. The edge of the paper will be your sewing line, and the extra quarter inch will be your seam allowance.

Clip inside corners of the "B" templates and concave curves on all templates to 2-3 threads from the edge of the paper.

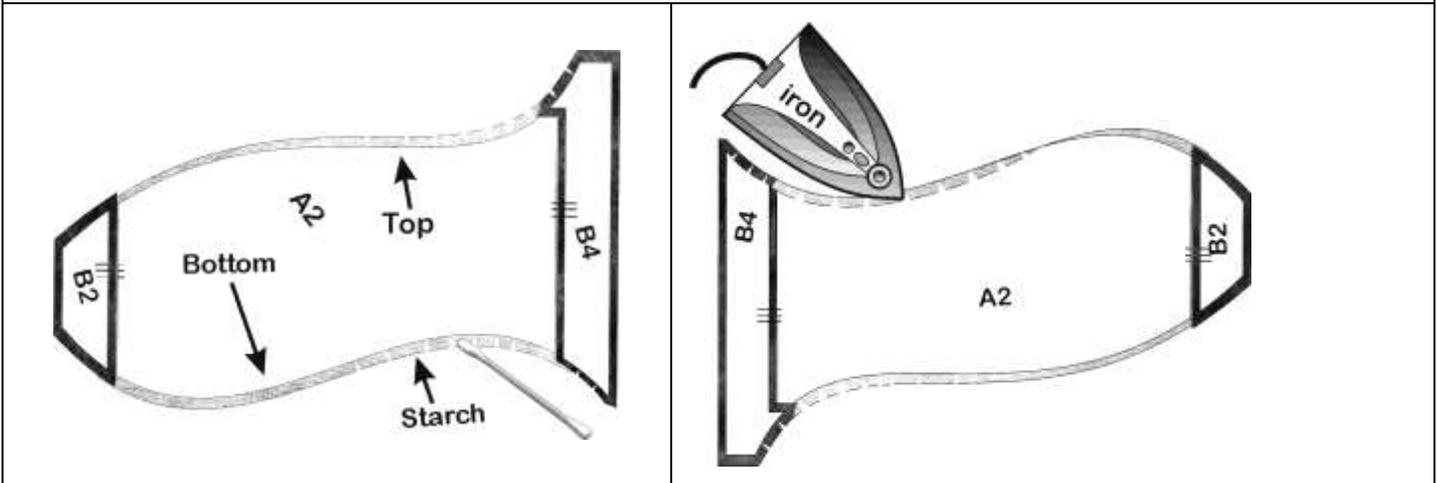


Align the edges of templates A3 and A1 with B1. Check to be sure the registration marks are perfectly lined up, then sew along the edge of the paper to join the templates. In the same way, join A5 and A4 to B3 and B4 and B2 to A2. Press seams to one side.

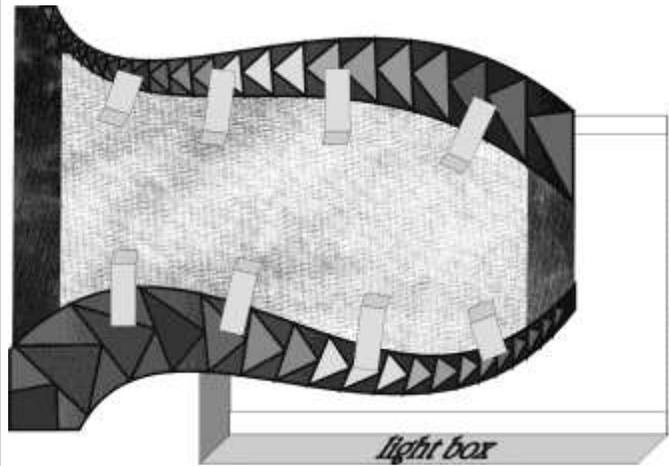


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Align the edges of the center paper templates and the flying geese paper templates. The seam allowances on the flying geese templates will be lying flat, while the center templates are folded over the edge of the paper. Your goal is to have the seam allowances overlapping each other, and the edges of the paper templates just butted up against each other. This is easiest to see if you use a light box.



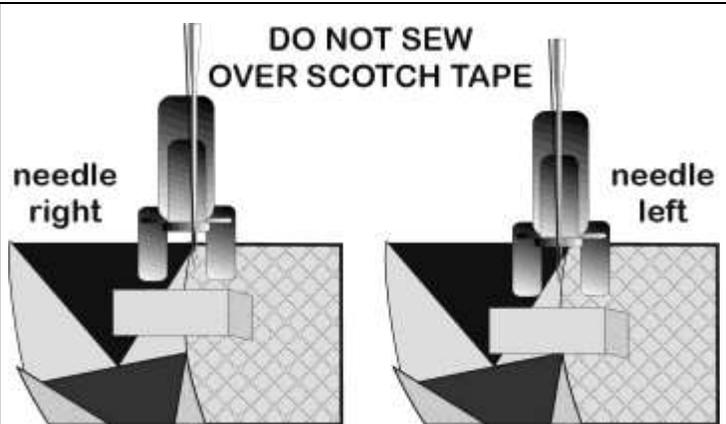
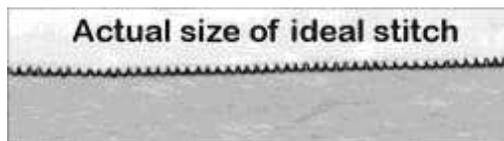
Once the templates are lined up, cut several 1½" long pieces of Scotch tape. Fold back ¼" on one end to form a handle. Place these across the folded edge to hold the templates together without the distortion that would be caused by pins. You can also run a line of glue stick along the folded-back seam allowance and temporarily glue the two templates together.



Before sewing, turn the pieces to the paper side and check to see that the registration lines on the templates match. Also make sure the edges of the paper are not overlapped.

With mono-filament thread, such as Superior MonoPoly, sew over the folded edge with a very narrow zigzag stitch. 1mm is a good setting for both stitch length and stitch width.

Try to just catch about three threads on the folded edge when the needle swings to the right.



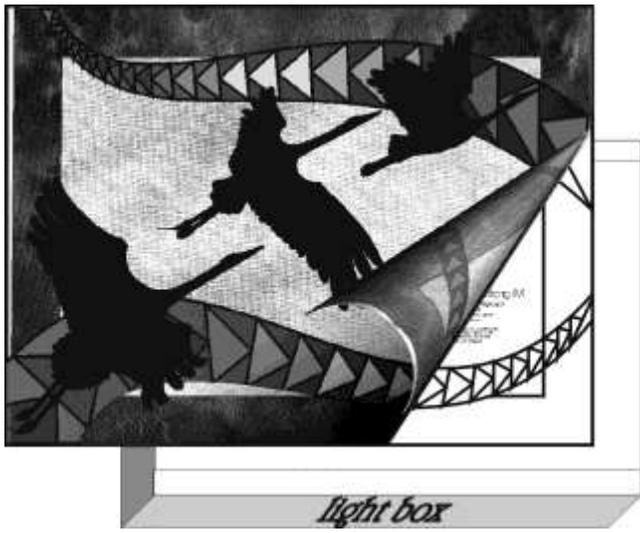
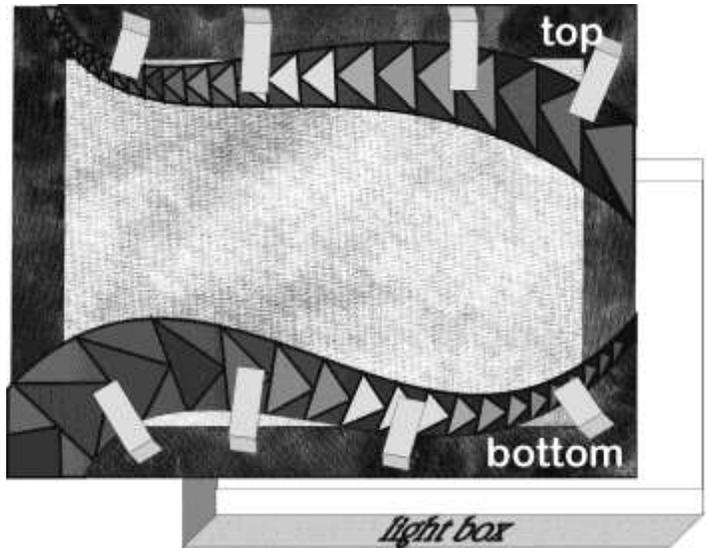
You do not want to pierce the folded edge when the needle swings to the left, but ideally the side of the needle will be touching the folded edge as it pierces the left template.

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On the top and bottom templates, turn over the inside edges that will be stitched to the flying geese. Using the light box once again, align the edges of these templates with the edges of the flying geese and stitch over the folded edges as in the previous steps.

Peel the paper templates from the wrong side of the fabric.

Lay your large paper pattern face down on your light box with your quilt top face up on top. You will be able to see the outlines of the birds through your fabric. Peel the paper from the back of your birds and position them on your quilt top. Iron the bird silhouettes to adhere them to the quilt top.



Using black thread (preferably bobbin weight such as Superior Bottom Line) and a very small zigzag stitch, stitch around the edge of each bird. Ideal setting for this stitch is approximately 1mm stitch length by 2mm stitch width.

Add a layer of batting. Use the remaining sky fabric or other fabric of your choice for backing and quilt your wall hanging with a quilting pattern of your choice. Bind with strips of black fabric.

Congratulations!!! Your wall hanging is complete.



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